METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D C DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1990 JULY 1990

D.C. Unemployment Tops 6% In May

Area Labor Force Growth Less Than 1% Over The Year

Labor Force

During May, unemployment in the District increased four-tenths of a percentage point to 6.2 percent of the labor force. This is the first time the District's rate has been 6 percent or above since November 1987. In the suburbs, the rate also rose marginally from 2.0 percent in April to 2.2 percent in May. These combined increases in both the District and the suburbs led to a two-tenths increase in the Area's unemployment rate which measured 2.7 percent in May. This is still the lowest rate among major metropolitan areas in the United States.

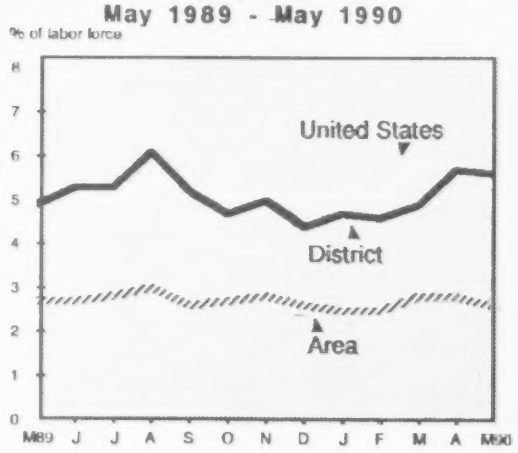
Nationally, the unadjusted unemployment rate for all American workers in May was 5.1 percent, down from 5.2 percent in April. This is the third consecutive month that the District's rate was higher than the national rate.

The District

For the first time this year, the District's labor force showed a relatively large increase, as 2,000 new workers joined the labor pool. Local employers, however, were able to absorb only 800 new workers. As a result, the unemployment rolls increased by 1,200. This increase in the level of unemployment advanced the rate to 6.2 percent. It is not unusual for the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate to increase in the District between April and May. During the past thirteen years, the April-to-May changes have produced ten increases and only three decreases in the jobless rate. This year, the monthly pattern seems to reflect basic seasonal changes. However, supporting information indicates that a significant proportion of the increased unemployment in May was the result of workers losing

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates
May 1989 - May 1990



Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1990 JULY 1990

Contents

Labor Force
- *District* 1
- *Area & Suburbs* 3
- *Characteristics of UI Applicants* 5

Job Growth
- *District* 5
- *Suburbs* 5
- *Area* 6
- *Growth Rates* 9

Special Article
- *Labor Force Profile: Jobs and Workers in the Metropolitan Area, A Review of the Last Five Years* 10

Unemployment Rates
- *Metropolitan Areas* 15
- *States* 16
- *Selected Cities* 16

Departments
- *Unemployment Insurance Activities* 18
- *Consumer Price Index* 19
- *Hours & Earnings* 18

The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson, and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

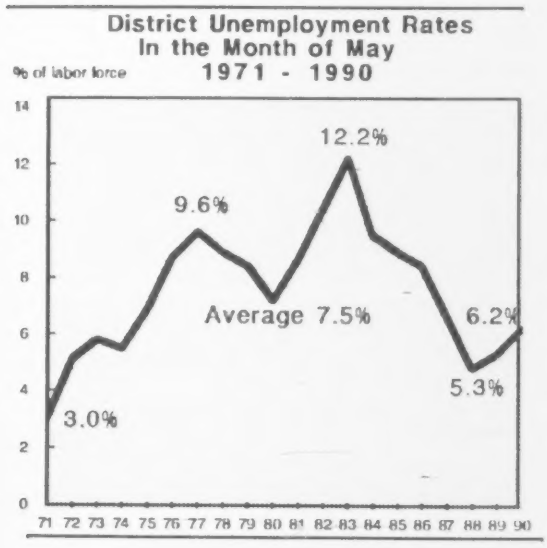
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1542.

Continued from page 1

their jobs. In addition, there was the traditional increase caused by new workers entering the labor force for their first jobs or for seasonal summer work.

The significant figures, however, are the over-the-year changes. As has been the pattern for some time, the labor statistics for the District show relatively large over-the-year declines in both the labor force and employment. Compared to May 1989, there were 11,200 fewer District residents in the labor force and 13,300 fewer employed. This represents a 3.6 percent decline in the labor supply and a 4.7 percent decline in residents on payrolls. The level of unemployment was also up significantly over the year by 2,000 residents. This accounts for most of the increase in the unemployment rate which climbed from 5.3 percent in May of last year to 6.2 percent this May.

For the first five months of this year, the rate has averaged 5.6 percent compared to 5.0 percent for all of last year. With June representing the month which normally produces the highest unemployment rate in the District, the rate could go higher. However, it is likely to be far below its long-term average of 8.5 percent for the month of June.



The Area & Suburbs

During May, the suburbs also showed an increase in the labor force as 15,100 new suburban workers entered the labor market. This raised the suburban total labor force to 1,920,100, or 86 percent of the Washington Area's resident labor supply. In May, local employers hired 11,300 new suburban workers. Unlike the patterns for most months in the recent past, this monthly employment expansion was less than the growth in the supply. Thus, the suburban unemployment roster increased by 3,800 and the jobless rate edged up from the very low 2.0 percent in April to a still low 2.2 percent in May.

The over-the-year pattern in the suburbs was more in keeping with recent patterns. Between May 1989 and May 1990, the increase in the labor supply was less than the expansion in employment. The labor force increased by 27,200, but employment rose 28,900. The excess of hiring over the increase in the supply drew an additional 1,700 suburbanites from the unemployment rolls and lowered the rate from 2.3 percent a year ago to 2.2 percent in May 1990. Thus, suburban labor markets still show statistical signs of tightness, despite a slowing in job creation.

For the Washington Area as a whole, the May statistics produced a relatively modest increase in both the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate. The number of unemployed Area residents rose by 5,000 between April and May, with more than three fourths of the increase occurring among suburbanites. The increase caused the Area rate to edge up to 2.7 percent.

Over the year, however, the Area rate was unchanged, though the number of unemployed increased by a small 500. The interesting statistic, however, is related to the change in the labor supply. **Between May 1989 and May 1990, the Area's labor force grew by 16,000 new workers, or a rate of less than 1 percent.** By way of comparison, over the past 5 years (May 1985 to May 1990), the Washington Area's economy added over 270,000 new workers, or a growth of 13.8 percent to its worker base. This means that

Continued on page 4

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
May 1990[a]

	May[b] 1990	April[c] 1990	May[d] 1989	April[d] 1989	Net Change From April 1990	Net Change From May 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	301,200	299,200	312,400	312,100	2,000	-11,200
Total Employed	282,700	281,900	296,000	295,400	800	-13,300
Total Unemployed	18,600	17,400	16,400	16,700	1,200	2,200
Unemployment Rate[e]	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.3	0.4	0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,920,100	1,905,000	1,892,900	1,885,800	15,100	27,200
Total Employed	1,877,700	1,866,400	1,848,800	1,845,200	11,300	28,900
Total Unemployed	42,300	38,500	44,000	40,600	3,800	-1,700
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.2	-0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,221,300	2,204,200	2,205,300	2,197,900	17,100	16,000
Total Employed	2,160,400	2,148,300	2,144,800	2,140,600	12,100	15,600
Total Unemployed	60,900	55,900	60,400	57,300	5,000	500
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	0.2	— —

a/ Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised.
d/ Data reflects Benchmark revisions. e/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park, the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford, and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

during the past five years, the Area economy produced an average of 54,000 new workers between each May, but only 16,000 this past May. This is a yearly average growth of about 2.6 percent for the past five years vs. just 0.7 percent last year. At the total Area economy level, labor market changes over the year principally represent internal adjustments with little net change for the Area. The labor force is not growing as in the past.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1990 & May 1989
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		MAY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.6	13.1	31.2
Suburbs	86.4	86.9	68.8
		MAY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.2	13.8	29.1
Suburbs	85.8	86.2	70.9

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May[a] 1990	Apr.[b] 1990	May[b] 1989
District of Columbia	6.2	5.8	5.3
Calvert County	3.0	2.9	4.1
Stafford County	3.0	2.5	1.7
Prince Georges County	2.9	2.8	3.3
Frederick County	2.7	2.7	2.7
Alexandria City	2.5	2.2	2.3
Manassas City	2.3	1.9	1.6
Charles County	2.2	2.1	2.8
Prince William County	2.1	1.8	1.7
Arlington County	2.0	1.7	2.0
Montgomery County	1.9	1.8	2.3
Fairfax County	1.8	1.6	1.7
Fairfax City	1.7	1.5	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.5	2.1	1.2
Loudoun County	1.5	1.2	1.3
Falls Church City	1.4	1.2	1.6

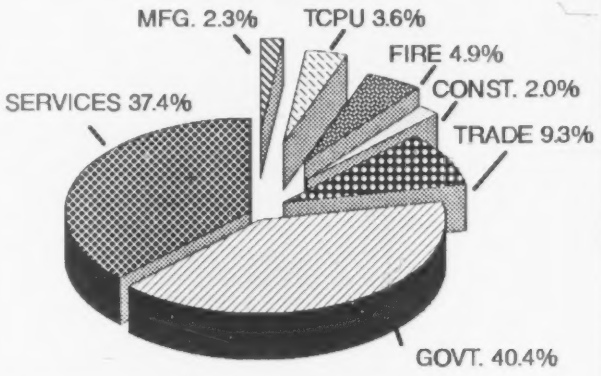
a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits in the District of Columbia totaled 7,850 in May 1990, down 1,623 claimants from April. In May, 57 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers were second accounting for 23 percent. This was followed by service workers recording 20 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.4 weeks for all claimants in May. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.0 weeks to 10.5 weeks. For females, the duration increased from 10.1 weeks to 10.2 weeks. In May 1989, the average duration for males was 11.0 weeks and for females 10.4 weeks.

Distribution of District Jobs May 1990



Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 900 for a loss of 0.1 percent between April and May. The private sector accounted for all of the decline with primarily seasonal losses in Services (1,700 jobs) concentrated in Educational Services (800 jobs), Business Services (500 jobs) and Personal Services (300 jobs).

The public sector increased by 1,000 with gains in both Federal Government (900 jobs) and State and Local Government (100 jobs). Over the year (May 1989 to May 1990), the number of District jobs increased 1.3 percent for a gain of 8,800 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 1.4 percent, generating 5,500 jobs and accounting for 63 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 5,500 jobs and accounted for all new private sector jobs. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (1,500 jobs) and Health Services (1,000 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,700 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.7 percent for a gain of 10,500 jobs between April and May. The private sector accounted for 66 percent of the gain with growth primarily in Trade (3,400 jobs) and Services (2,500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 71 percent of the Trade growth and 64 percent of the gain in Services.

The public sector increased by 1.1 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (2,400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 61 percent of the public sector growth.

Over the year (May 1989 to May 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 1.6 percent for a gain of 24,200 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 1.8 percent accounting for 59 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 1.3 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 61 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Trade (8,700 jobs) and Services (7,900 jobs), responsible for 69 percent of total growth. Two-thirds of the growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 58 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications,

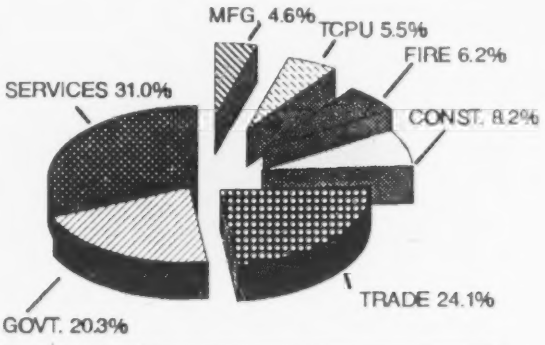
Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

and Public Utilities (3,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (2,000 jobs) as well as all of the decline in Construction (6,200 jobs).

In the public sector, gains in both State and Local Government (7,000 jobs) and Federal Government (2,500 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.1 percent. Seventy-seven percent of the growth in government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
May 1990



The Area

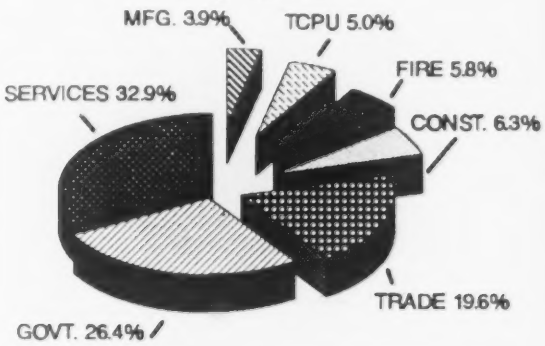
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 9,600 jobs between April and May for an increase of 0.4 percent. The private sector was responsible for 52 percent of the increase with gains in Trade (3,100 jobs) and Construction (1,100 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.8 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (2,300 jobs) and Federal Government (2,300 jobs). The increase in Federal Government reflects in part the hiring of temporary workers by the Bureau of the Census.

Over the year (May 1989 to May 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 1.5 percent for a gain of 33,000 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent, generating 20,200 jobs and producing 61 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (13,400 jobs), was responsible for two-thirds of all new private sector jobs. **Compared to this time last year, however, Services growth has declined by 60 percent accounting for a majority of the reduction in private job growth in the Area.** Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (9,200 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,300 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,700 jobs). **Construction, on the other hand, declined by 4.5 percent for a loss of 6,800 jobs.**

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.2 percent with growth of 3.9 percent in State and Local Government (8,700 jobs) and 1.1 percent in Federal Government (4,100 jobs). The increase in Federal jobs reflects the temporary increase of workers for the 1990 Census.

Distribution of Area Jobs
May 1990



THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

On-the-Job Training Program has benefits for the worker as well as the employer.

Call today to learn about 50% employer reimbursement
639-1213

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May[b] 1990	Apr.[c] 1990	May[c] 1989	May[b] 1990	Apr.[c] 1990	May[c] 1989
TOTAL	**687.3**	**688.2**	**678.5**	**2,258.1**	**2,248.5**	**2,225.1**
Total Private Sector	**409.3**	**411.2**	**403.8**	**1,661.6**	**1,656.6**	**1,641.4**
Total Government	**278.0**	**277.0**	**274.7**	**596.5**	**591.9**	**583.7**
Total Goods Producing	**30.2**	**30.1**	**30.5**	**232.5**	**231.8**	**239.9**
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**15.9**	**15.8**	**88.7**	**89.1**	**89.3**
Total Durables	2.4	2.3	2.3	42.6	42.9	43.7
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.3	3.3
Electronic & Electric Equip	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.2	17.1	17.3
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2	22.5	23.1
Total Non-Durable	13.7	13.6	13.5	46.1	46.2	45.6
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
Printing & Publishing	13.0	12.9	12.8	35.7	35.8	35.1
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	5.8	5.8
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.0**	**14.1**	**14.6**	**142.7**	**141.6**	**149.5**
Total Service Producing	**657.1**	**658.1**	**648.0**	**2025.6**	**2016.7**	**1985.2**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.0**	**24.9**	**24.9**	**112.1**	**111.5**	**108.8**
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.8	57.2	56.7	53.6
Railroads	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.7	5.7	5.7	51.9	51.4	48.3
Communications & Public Utilities	15.1	15.0	15.1	54.9	54.8	55.2
Trade	**63.7**	**64.0**	**63.2**	**442.0**	**438.9**	**432.8**
Wholesale	8.4	8.5	8.4	77.6	77.9	78.0
Retail	55.3	55.5	54.8	364.4	361.0	354.8
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	39.1	38.2
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.5	52.0	48.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.5	39.2
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.4	26.1	26.8
Eating & Drinking Places	28.2	28.2	27.8	118.5	117.2	116.8
All Other Retail	27.1	27.3	27.0	88.8	88.1	85.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.3**	**33.4**	**33.6**	**131.2**	**131.4**	**129.5**
Finance	15.9	15.9	16.0	61.3	61.4	59.5
Depository Institutions	9.0	9.0	9.2	40.0	40.2	38.6
Other Finance	6.9	6.9	6.8	21.3	21.2	20.9
Insurance	7.5	7.5	7.7	26.6	26.5	26.7
Real Estate	9.9	10.0	9.9	43.3	43.5	43.3
Services	**257.1**	**258.8**	**251.6**	**743.8**	**743.0**	**730.4**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.7	17.4	16.8	38.2	37.8	36.9
Personal Services	3.3	3.6	3.4	23.1	24.2	22.6

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

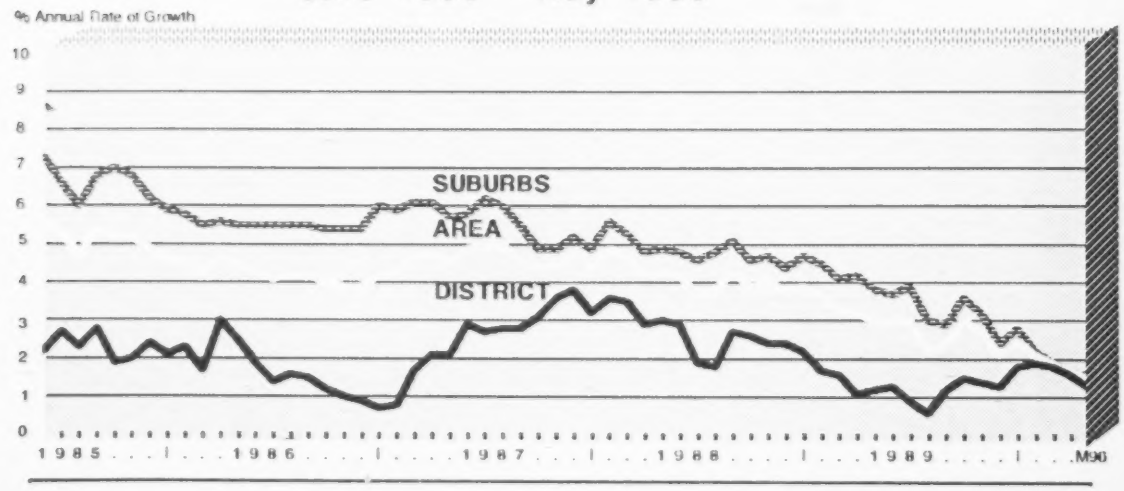
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May[c] 1990	Apr[c] 1989	May[c] 1989	May[c] 1990	Apr[c] 1989	May[c] 1989
Business Services	38.7	39.2	39.3	180.4	179.7	178.0
Services to Buildings	14.4	14.3	14.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Personnel Supply	7.9	8.5	8.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Computer & Data Process.	6.2	6.2	5.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Business Services	10.2	10.2	10.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Health Services	37.2	37.3	36.2	113.9	113.7	110.3
Legal Services	29.9	29.9	28.4	40.9	40.9	38.7
Educational Services	31.1	31.9	30.5	44.6	45.6	43.9
Social Services	12.2	12.4	11.8	33.9	33.9	33.1
Membership Organizations	33.7	33.6	32.9	59.9	59.7	58.6
Engineering Management Ser.	43.3	43.4	42.5	144.8	145.2	145.2
All Other Services	10.0	10.1	9.8	64.1	62.3	63.1
Government	**278.0**	**277.0**	**274.7**	**596.5**	**591.9**	**583.7**
Federal Government	220.8	219.9	219.2	367.5	365.2	363.4
State & Local Government	57.2	57.1	55.5	229.0	226.7	220.3
State Government	52.4	52.3	50.7	83.7	83.7	80.9
Local Government	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	145.3	143.0	139.4
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
June 1985 - May 1990



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 67 months, (October 1984 to May 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.3 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. **Between May 1989 and May 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to 1.5 percent. The over-the-year growth rate for this past May was just half the 3.0 percent recorded in May of last year. In fact, this May's growth rate is the lowest over-the-year growth in all of the 67 months in the local job growth series.**

During May, suburban over-the-year growth slowed to 1.6 percent, down from the 3.8 percent registered in May 1989. This was the lowest over-the-year suburban growth in the past 67 months. Only in the District did the 1.3 percent growth for this May exceed growth (1.2 percent) in May 1989.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 106,700 new jobs produced between May 1984 and May 1985, to 33,000 between May 1989 and May 1990. Over the past year, 24,200 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 8,800 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (1.5 percent vs. 2.1 percent for the U.S. economy).** This is the fourth consecutive month that the local job growth rate has been below the U.S. rate.

Job Service. . .

Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient referrals

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to May 1990

The Area	
Average 67 months	4.3%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, May 1990	1.5%
1-year ago	3.0%
Current month	1.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 67 months	5.3%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, May 1990	1.6%
1-year ago	3.8%
Current month	1.6%
The District	
Average 67 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	1.2%
Current month	1.3%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989.

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

Jobs and Workers in the Metropolitan Area

A Review of the Past Five Years

One of the primary characteristics of the Area's labor market over the past year has been a sharp slowing in the rate of new job creation. At the same time, however, the Area's unemployment rate has remained rather stable at a very low level, indicating a continuation of a labor shortage even in a rapidly cooling economy. Traditionally, a slowing in the rate of job creation leads to an increase in unemployment. This has not occurred.

In order to explore this paradox, this article examines the relationship between the two different data bases used to measure Washington Area jobs and the labor force. These two time series are "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment," which estimates the number of Area jobs, and "Local Area Unemployment Statistics" (LAUS), which estimates the Area's labor supply. Both time series are a part of the Federal-State Cooperative Statistical Program supported throughout the United States by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Because the two data series are not strictly comparable, there are several very important conceptual differences in the two series that need to be understood. First, the wage and salary data is a **count of jobs**, whereas the labor force data is a **count of people.** Thus in the jobs series, if an individual works two jobs, both jobs are counted. In the labor force series, multiple job holders are counted only once. Further, the jobs series is a count of **only "wage and salary workers"** and thus, it contains no estimates for the "self-employed" (ie., proprietors, unpaid family workers and domestics). The labor force numbers, on the other hand, **do contain estimates for the "self-employed."** Thirdly, a very significant local difference is that jobs are counted according to **where people work.** The labor force, on the other hand, is a count according to **where people live.** Thus, workers who live outside the Washington Metropolitan Area, such as Baltimore or West Virginia, are estimated in the jobs numbers, but not in the labor force numbers.

Despite these and other differences, an examination of the movement of the two series over time can be instructive in understanding local labor market conditions. However, because of the differences, caution must be exercised in interpreting the exact numeric relationships between the two statistical series.

For this study, we assembled from each of the two series 60 months of information for the period from May 1985 to May 1990. While unemployment totals are not included, they are represented in the tables and charts by the difference between labor force and employment.

Area Jobs, Labor Force and Employment—Five Years of Uneven Growth

In May 1985, there were an estimated 1,886,000 jobs in the Washington Area, matched against an even larger estimated labor force of 1,951,000 workers, with 1,879,000 residents actually holding a job. Thus, the number of Area jobs was smaller than either the labor force or the number of employed residents. Unemployment in May 1988 numbered over 72,000 and the rate stood at 3.7 percent of the labor force.

Over the past five years, job creation in the Washington Area significantly exceeded the growth in the labor supply, as well as the growth in resident employment. Between May 1985 and May 1990, the Area economy produced according to the Wage and Salary series about 362,000 new jobs. According to the LAUS series, the Area added an estimated 270,000 new resident workers to the labor force. During the same period, the number of Area residents actually holding jobs increased by about 281,000. The level of unemployment dropped 11,000 and the rate fell by a full percentage point. This represents growth of

For more information on the technical differences in the two series, see "[illegible] about the descriptions contained in the explanatory notes published in Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly publication, Employment and Earnings.

For a recent analysis of the difference between the two series, see Eric D. Eisen, "How many new jobs since 1982? Data from two surveys differ," Monthly Labor Review, August 1990, pp. 10-11.

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

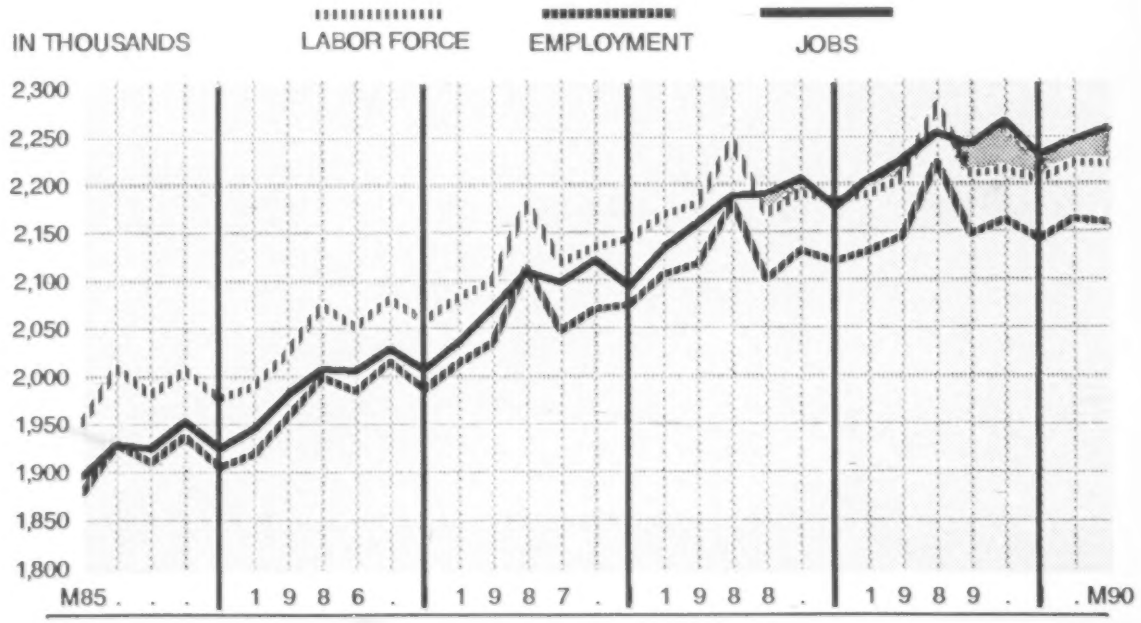
about 19 percent for jobs, 14 percent for the labor supply, and 15 percent for employment with a decline of 18 percent in unemployment.

As a result of these uneven growth rates, the Washington Area this past May contained an estimated 2,258,000 jobs, with an estimated labor supply of 2,221,000 with 2,160,000 residents working and nearly 61,000 jobless. Between May 1985 and May 1990, the Area moved from a condition where there was an estimated excess of about 55,000 workers in the labor force when compared to the jobs count to the opposite position where the estimated number of jobs exceeded the labor supply by about 36,000. Looking at the resident employment level, the situation changed from a condition in May 1985 where as the number of jobs exceed the number of residents employed by an estimated 17,000, to a position where the total jobs exceed employment by nearly 89,000.

Viewed in the historical perspective (see Chart No. I), from May 1985 through about August 1988, the Area labor supply exceeded the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area. The condition changed in September of that year as the economy adjusted from its traditional seasonal peak. That September the labor supply declined by about 45,000 workers. Employment declined by 47,000. However, the number of jobs fell by only a thousand. This was not an especially unusual seasonal pattern, but this 1988 adjustment left the number of jobs in the Area larger than the labor force. Since that time, except for the summer months, the number of jobs in the Washington Area has continued to exceed the resident labor supply.

More importantly, the estimated rate of growth for both jobs and the labor force slowed significantly after the seasonal adjustment of September 1988. For example, during the 40 months between May 1985 and September 1988, the Washington Area added an average of 7,300 new jobs

Jobs, Labor Force & Employment
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1985 -- May 1990



Continued on page 12

Continued from page 11

and 5,500 new workers each month. Since September 1988, the monthly averages have declined by almost half, or to approximately 3,900 new jobs and 2,900 new workers each month.

Chart II presents the graphic picture of the relative growth rates for jobs, the labor force, and employment during the past five years. Beginning in May 1985 through all of 1986, growth rates for all three measures remained in relative balance. During 1987, however, jobs began to grow at a faster rate than the labor supply, forshadowing the point in September 1988 when the number of actual jobs exceeded the actual number of workers in the labor force. This difference between the estimated job and labor force growth rates continues to the present but at substantially slower rates for both jobs and the labor force.

Observations

Given the fact that the two series used in this study are designed to measure two different aspects of the labor market using different concepts and definitions, this means that the exact numeric relationships are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, several important observations can be made about the relative movements of the two series over time and their interrelationships.

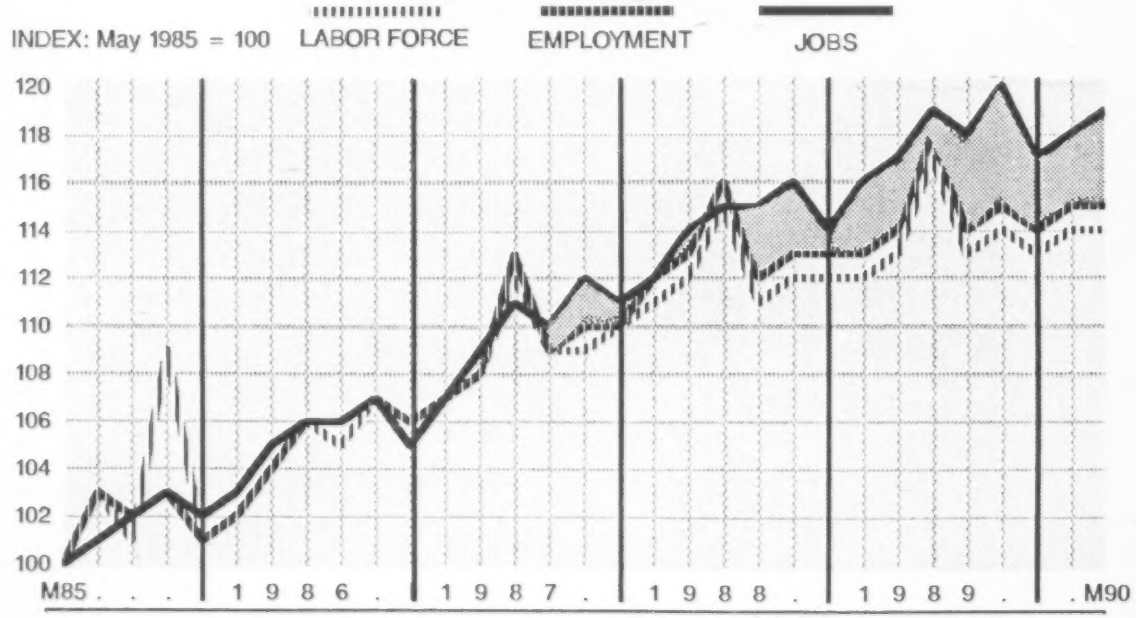
The combined job and labor force data draw a graphic picture of the severity of the labor shortage that has existed in the Washington Area during the latter part of the 1980's. Job growth clearly outpaced the growth in the resident labor pool. It probably means that the slow labor force growth served as a major constraint on job growth, and contributed significantly to the slowing of new job creation during the latter part of the 1980's.

Slow labor force growth may also indirectly explain the fall off in the Area's consumer demand for other goods and services, because there were relatively fewer new workers/consumers being added to the economy.

It also indicates that job creation in the Washington Area during the latter part of the 1980's was probably fueled by many workers commuting

Continued on page 13

Index: Jobs, Labor Force & Employment
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1985 -- May 1990



Continued on page 12

to Area-based jobs from homes outside the Washington Area. This probably foreshadows an additional major expansion of the official definition of the Washington Area once data from the 1990 Census becomes available. It may also suggest that these workers commuted from outside the Area because they could not find affordable housing within the Area.

The data also clearly suggests the basic reason why the Area's unemployment rate has remained so low despite the marked slowing of new jobs. The increase in the supply of new workers has simply been much smaller than the growth of jobs. Consequently, the much lower rate of job growth has been more than sufficient to absorb all of the very small increase in new Area workers. Thus, even with slower job growth, the Area's economy has been drawing workers from the pool of idle workers.

The slow growth in the labor supply probably means that the number of new workers migrating from other areas of the country to live and work in the Washington Area has also significantly slowed.

With the most recent changes in the marketplace related to tightening credit, excess inventories of expensive housing and office space and layoffs resulting from increasing costs or declining profits, it probably is fortunate that the local labor supply is growing slowly. If it were not, there would undoubtedly have been a sizable increase in Area joblessness. However, the Area needs to use this period of adjustment to prepare for the future. The demographics of the 1990s indicate that labor shortages of the late 1980's are likely to continue through the next decade.

While Area unemployment is not currently increasing due to the slow labor force growth, unemployment in the District is on the rise. This suggests that the Area's labor market is not efficiently clearing the excess workers in the District. Those Area employers seeking workers need to expand their recruitment in the District and address any market barriers that may be identified through expanded training, day care, housing and transportation support.

The Mayor's
Summer Youth Employment Program

Preparing our youth
for the
world of work
is everybody's
BUSINESS!

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Jobs, Labor Force and Employment
Washington Area
May 1985 to May 1990
(in thousands)

	Labor Force	Employment	Jobs
1985			
May	1,951.1	1,879.0	1,896.0
June	1,978.6	1,902.0	1,917.0
July	2,008.7	1,929.9	1,928.8
August	2,005.6	1,929.7	1,928.4
September	1,981.2	1,909.6	1,925.2
October	1,995.1	1,924.5	1,937.9
November	2,007.1	1,937.6	1,952.7
December	2,022.9	1,953.0	1,967.9
1986			
January	1,977.4	1,904.7	1,925.1
February	1,973.6	1,900.3	1,927.1
March	1,990.4	1,919.4	1,945.2
April	2,008.0	1,939.6	1,962.4
May	2,026.6	1,958.6	1,981.1
June	2,060.9	1,987.4	1,999.5
July	2,074.2	1,999.5	2,008.0
August	2,067.5	1,997.4	2,009.7
September	2,052.3	1,985.4	2,005.8
October	2,070.2	2,002.9	2,015.8
November	2,080.9	2,015.5	2,029.7
December	2,091.5	2,025.6	2,045.3
1987			
January	2,058.8	1,986.3	2,006.9
February	2,063.1	1,991.8	2,009.1
March	2,083.1	2,013.8	2,036.4
April	2,090.0	2,025.9	2,056.1
May	2,099.5	2,035.4	2,071.1
June	2,132.1	2,063.5	2,097.2
July	2,179.7	2,114.4	2,109.3
August	2,168.9	2,102.3	2,109.6
September	2,119.2	2,048.7	2,098.4
October	2,123.6	2,059.8	2,104.0
November	2,134.6	2,070.1	2,121.0
December	2,156.2	2,094.9	2,142.6

	Labor Force	Employment	Jobs
1988			
January	2,144.0	2,074.0	2,094.3
February	2,151.8	2,086.1	2,108.4
March	2,168.0	2,106.6	2,132.8
April	2,175.0	2,112.0	2,142.5
May	2,180.8	2,116.9	2,160.2
June	2,217.0	2,151.3	2,184.7
July	2,245.6	2,180.5	2,188.0
August	2,214.4	2,148.1	2,190.1
September	2,169.4	2,101.5	2,189.2
October	2,174.7	2,113.5	2,186.7
November	2,191.5	2,131.2	2,206.1
December	2,184.2	2,130.5	2,223.9
1989			
January	2,183.4	2,120.3	2,176.0
February	2,177.8	2,115.0	2,185.6
March	2,189.4	2,130.7	2,203.7
April	2,197.9	2,140.6	2,211.4
May	2,205.3	2,144.8	2,225.1
June	2,255.2	2,186.1	2,249.2
July	2,282.4	2,223.1	2,252.7
August	2,252.3	2,194.4	2,239.3
September	2,209.2	2,147.9	2,241.4
October	2,212.5	2,155.2	2,251.4
November	2,215.4	2,161.5	2,265.0
December	2,212.0	2,159.0	2,269.5
1990			
January	2,204.1	2,143.3	2,230.7
February	2,207.4	2,144.8	2,231.0
March	2,222.0	2,163.8	2,244.8
April	2,204.2	2,148.3	2,248.5
May	2,221.3	2,160.4	2,258.1

Jobs: Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Labor Force and Employment: Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services in cooperation with the Maryland and Virginia Job Services and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's jobless rate was 2.5 percent in April down from 2.6 percent recorded in March. This was the seventh lowest jobless rate of the 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.6 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, reported an April jobless rate of 3.6 percent, unchanged from March. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.0 percent. As stated in March, the Baltimore rate has been going down over the last year or so. It ranks third lowest among the major metropolitan areas.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted an April jobless rate of 3.1 percent, down 0.5 percentage point from the rate of 3.6 percent recorded in March. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent. As stated in March, over the last 6 months, the Richmond-Petersburg rate has been on the decline.

In addition, to the Washington, Richmond-Petersburg, and Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Areas, jobless rates between 2.5 percent and 3.9 percent were reported in 6 other areas—San Francisco (3.1 percent), Portland (3.7 percent), Oakland, Seattle, and Nashville each (3.8 percent), and San Diego (3.9 percent).

There were 21 large metropolitan areas with rates between 4.0 and 4.9 percent. There were 6 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent, and 4 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent. No rates were reported at or above 7.0 percent.

Of the 269 metropolitan areas for which April data are available, 47 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, while 56 had increases of that magnitude. A total of 62 areas had April 1990 rates below 4 percent, while 34 had rates of 7 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	April 1990*	April 1989
1. Washington, DC	**2.5**	**2.6**
2. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.1	3.4
3. San Francisco, CA	3.1	3.4
4. Baltimore, MD	3.6	4.0
5. Portland, OR	3.7	4.5
6. Nashville, TN	3.8	3.7
7. Oakland, CA	3.8	4.3
8. Seattle, WA	3.8	4.6
9. San Diego, CA	3.9	3.9
10. Indianapolis, IN	4.0	3.5
11. Milwaukee, WI	4.0	3.6
12. Cincinnati, OH	4.0	4.0
13. Kansas City, MO	4.0	4.7
14. Phoenix, AR	4.1	4.4
15. Oklahoma City, OK	4.1	4.9
16. Columbus, OH	4.3	4.3
17. Memphis, TN	4.4	4.6
18. Atlanta, GA	4.4	5.2
19. Philadelphia, PA	4.5	3.4
20. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.5	4.1
21. Sacramento, CA	4.5	5.2
22. Boston, MA	4.6	3.1
23. Jackson, MS	4.6	5.2
24. Denver, CO	4.6	5.8
25. Newark, NJ	4.7	3.7
26. Cleveland, OH	4.8	4.4
27. Buffalo, NY	4.8	6.6
28. Pittsburg, PA	4.9	4.3
29. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	5.4
30. Dallas, TX	4.9	5.6
31. Houston, TX	4.9	6.1
32. Dayton, OH	5.1	4.5
33. St. Louis, MO	5.1	5.1
34. Louisville, KY	5.1	5.1
35. Birmingham, AL	5.1	5.8
36. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	4.3
37. New York, NY	5.4	5.7
38. New Orleans, LA	5.4	7.4
39. Montgomery, AL	5.9	5.9
40. Chicago, IL	6.0	5.3
41. Miami, FL	6.1	6.1
42. Gary, IN	6.6	4.9
43. Detroit, MI	6.8	5.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates

States

When the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 5.8 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District held the fourteenth position. This was eight notches above March's standing. Virginia's rate at 3.4 percent was down from the 3.9 percent reported in March. Maryland's rate remained unchanged at 3.3 percent. Virginia and Maryland have two of the four lowest jobless rates among the 51 jurisdictions. This month, Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-eighth and forty-ninth, respectively, in the standings. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 3.5 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

Seven states, all in the South or West, reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. Louisiana had the largest reduction (2.6 percentage points), followed by West Virginia (1.9 points) and Arkansas (1.6 points). Seven states had over-the-year increases of more than 1 percentage point. The largest increases occurred in four New England states—Rhode Island (3.2 points), Connecticut (1.9 points), Massachusetts (1.8 points), and New Hampshire (1.7 points).

There were seven states with unemployment rates below 4 percent in April. Nebraska (2.4 percent) and Hawaii (2.6 percent) had the lowest rates, while Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia had rates between 3.3 and 3.7 percent. In contrast, unemployment rates were 7 percent or higher in three states—Alaska (7.9 percent), Rhode Island (7.1 percent), and Michigan (7.0 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary rate of 5.8 percent) had the twelfth lowest jobless rate. This was two notches below the position held last month. The average unemployment rate of the 26 cities edged down from 6.5 percent in March to 6.4 percent in April. A year ago, the rate also was 6.4 percent.

Fourteen cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in San Francisco (3.8 percent), Columbus (4.4 percent), and Pittsburgh (4.8 percent, unchanged from March). Baltimore's rate at 5.7 percent was unchanged over the month. Baltimore and the District of Columbia switched positions in April. In March, Baltimore held the twelfth position and the District the tenth position. Now Baltimore holds the tenth position and the District the twelfth.

Gary was the only city to report a double-digit jobless rate in April—11.2 percent, down from 11.4 percent recorded last month. A year ago, Gary's rate was 8.4 percent. Detroit and Newark dropped out of the double-digit category for the time being, reporting rates of 9.7 percent and 9.3 percent, respectively. A year ago, Detroit's rate was 8.9 percent and Newark's rate was 7.5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, over the year, thirteen cities reported increases in joblessness and thirteen cities reported decreases in joblessness. The largest decreases were reported by Buffalo (2.4 percent) and New Orleans (2.2 percent). The largest increase was 2.8 percent recorded in Gary.

Successful businesses need success oriented employees. Our business is finding the right employees for you.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services Include:

Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1990

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	April	
	1990*	1989
1. San Francisco, CA	3.8	4.2
2. Columbus, OH	4.4	4.5
3. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	4.1
4. Boston, MA	5.0	3.6
5. Cincinnati, OH	5.0	4.8
6. Milwaukee, WI	5.1	4.7
7. Houston, TX	5.3	6.6
8. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	6.0
9. New Orleans, LA	5.5	7.7
10. Baltimore, MD	5.7	6.4
11. Dallas, TX	5.7	6.6
12. District of Columbia	**5.8**	**5.3**
13. New York, NY	5.9	6.0
14. Philadelphia, PA	6.0	4.7
15. Los Angeles, CA	6.1	4.9
16. Atlanta, GA	6.3	7.5
17. St. Louis, MO	6.7	7.5
18. Buffalo, NY	6.8	9.2
19. Birmingham, AL	7.3	8.1
20. Cleveland, OH	7.4	6.8
21. Miami, FL	7.5	7.6
22. Dayton, OH	7.7	6.8
23. Chicago, IL	7.8	6.9
24. Newark, NJ	9.3	7.5
25. Detroit, MI	9.7	8.9
26. Gary, IN	11.2	8.4

*Preliminary unemployment rate

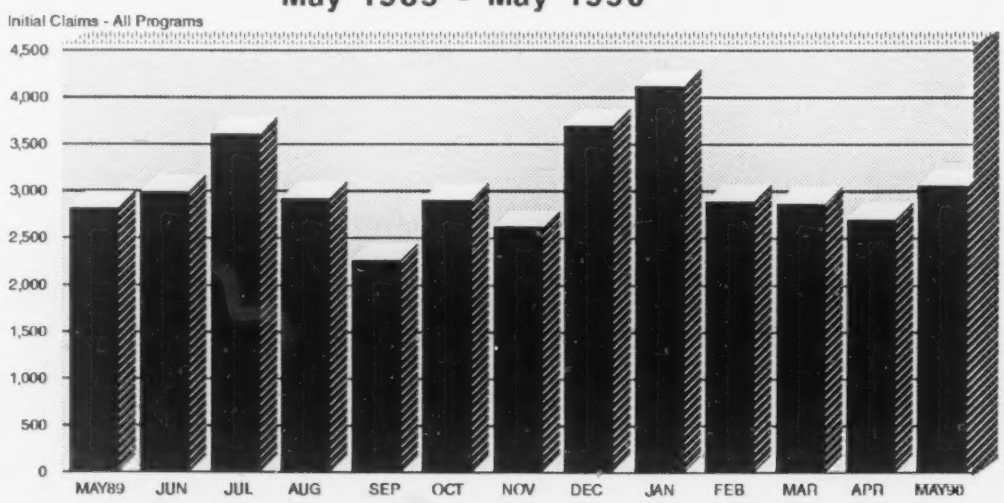
Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1990

There were 3,060 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits filed and processed for former District of Columbia workers in May 1990. This amount was 13 percent above last month. There was a significant number of claimants from the National Capital Chapter of the American Red Cross, which shifted its blood collection and processing activities to its Central Maryland Chapter. In similar fashion, the idle weeks claimed were up 6 percent to 36,210. The weeks actually compensated increased 7 percent over the month. Total benefits paid during the month amounted to $7.3 million.

Compared to May of last year, initial claims, total benefit outlay, the average weekly benefit amount, and the number of first payments all increased. The initial claims for benefits rose 9 percent. The weeks claimed and weeks compensated decreased 2 and 3 percent, respectively, from last May. The benefit outlay rose less than one percent above last year's level.

During the five-month period from January to May 1989, 14,980 initial claims were filed. In the same period this year, the claims rose 5 percent to 15,650. The weather-related layoffs in January combined with recent layoffs from American Red Cross are primary contributing factors. The other principal workload factors (weeks claimed and weeks compensated) went in opposite directions. Weeks claimed dropped less than one percent to 181,510, while weeks actually compensated dropped also less than one percent to 176,730. The average weekly benefit amount has risen from $195 to $203 during this five-month period from last year, and so has the total benefit outlay—from $34.2 million to $35 8 million. This rise is attributable to the rise in the weekly payout level. The latter occurred because of the legislated increase in the maximum benefit level beginning in January 1990

District of Columbia
Initial Unemployment Compensation Claims
May 1989 - May 1990



U.I. Quality Control Report Issued

Recently the Department of Employment Services issued its annual quality control report covering payments under the City's unemployment compensation program. The study found that nearly 92 percent of all U.I. payments during 1989 were "paid properly." This was a 3 percent improvement over 1988.

Of the 8 percent of the claims representing overpayments, most (nearly 8 of every 10) were due to a claimant not reporting or under-reporting earnings. A few other errors resulted from employers incorrectly reporting workers base year earnings or from an employer's inability to prove an initial disqualification for a claim. The remainder of the errors were mainly due to staff miscalculations in determining allowances for dependents. Persons interested in receiving a free copy of the report may do so by calling (202) 639-2000.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.1 percent during the 2 months ended in May, to a level of 134.0 (1982-84=100). **For the 12-month period ended in May, the CPI-U rose 5.4 percent.** The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.1 percent from March to May. The May level of 132.8 (1982-84=100) was 4.9 percent higher than the index in May 1989.

The 0.1 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May follows an increase in the preceding 2-month period. The substantial slowdown reflected declines in the indexes for apparel and upkeep, food and beverages, housing, and other goods and services, each of which turned down in May. However, these declines were offset by a sharp increase in entertainment costs, the continued rise in the cost of medical care, and an upturn in the index for transportation.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which had increased 10.7 percent from January to March in response to the introduction of spring and summer merchandise, declined 1.1 percent from March to May, reflecting a lowering of prices from their spring introduction levels.

Prices for food and beverages declined 0.4 percent. Grocery store food prices dropped 2.3 percent, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables, fish and seafood, eggs, and poultry. In contrast, the other two components of the food and beverage index—restaurant meals and alcoholic beverages—rose 1.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

The index for housing decreased 0.1 percent from March to May. Within the housing component, shelter costs declined 0.5 percent, reflecting decreases of 0.5 percent in both homeowners' and renters' costs. The household fuels index dropped 4.7 percent, mainly as a result of lower natural gas rates. However, price increases for housefurnishings and housekeeping supplies nearly offset these declines.

Entertainment costs rose 4.4 percent, reflecting higher costs for most entertainment services.

The medical care index rose 1.4 percent, the smallest 2-month increase since September 1989. The index for medical services rose 1.2 percent, following an increase of 1.8 percent in the preceding 2-month period.

Transportation costs rose 0.1 percent, following a decline of 0.3 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Motor fuel prices, which declined 0.8 percent from January to March were unchanged, on average, during the 2 months ended in May.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, the first three months of the year saw the prices of goods and services accelerating more rapidly nationally than locally. However, this changed in the March-to-May period. The

Continued on page 20

Continued from page 19

local index only rose 0.1 percent, while the national index rose 0.4 percent.

Over the year, the national index rose 4.4 percent, while the local index rose 5.4 percent, a full percentage point higher locally.

Over the month, the prices of goods and services tended to be higher nationally for food and beverages, housing, apparel and upkeep, transportation, and other goods and services. On the other hand, medical care and entertainment prices tended to be higher locally. There were huge differences in the prices of energy. Nationally, the price of energy was up 1.3 percent, while locally the price of energy was down 2.4 percent. Much of this can be attributable to seasonal factors in the weather.

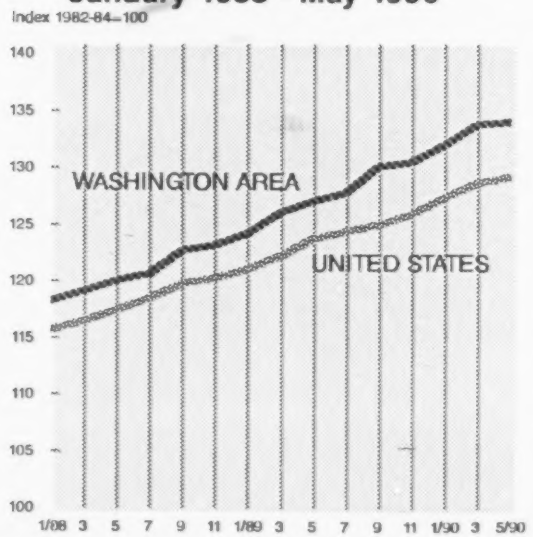
Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U[a])

	May 1990	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	129.2	+0.4	+4.4
Washington Area	134.0	+0.1	+5.4
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	132.8	-0.4	+5.0
Housing	134.6	-0.1	+5.1
Apparel & Upkeep	140.4	-1.1	+3.5
Transportation	117.9	+0.1	+3.6
Medical Care	160.1	+1.4	+10.1
Entertainment	136.9	+4.4	+8.5
Other Goods & Services	162.3	-0.1	+9.4
Special Index: Energy[b]	94.3	-2.4	+1.3

a: 1982-84=100, except as noted
b: June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor-Bureau of Labor Statistics, table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U)
The United States &
Washington Area
January 1988 - May 1990



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	% Change From Apr. 1990	% Change From May 1989
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,948	2,599	2,700	+13.4	+9.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,202	32,216	33,788	+6.2	+1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,228	30,900	33,009	+7.5	+0.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,807,342	$6,254,716	$6,417,729	+8.8	+6.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$204.87	$202.42	$194.42	+1.2	+5.4
Number of First Payments	1,662	1,499	1,402	+10.9	+18.5
Number of Final Payments	841	838	947	+0.4	-11.2
Total Beneficiaries	8,853	8,888	8,515	-0.4	+4.0
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	76	70	83	+8.6	-8.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,666	1,656	2,656	+0.6	-37.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,787	1,824	3,220	-2.0	-44.5
Total Benefits Paid	$411,399	$419,024	$765,305	-1.8	-46.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$230.22	$229.73	$237.67	+0.2	-3.1
Number of First Payments	71	80	136	-11.3	-47.8
Number of Final Payments	76	68	69	+11.8	+10.1
Total Beneficiaries	468	506	806	-7.5	-41.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	38	36	34	+5.6	+11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	342	266	328	+28.6	+4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compesated	275	199	243	+38.2	+13.2
Total Benefits Paid	$55,396	$38,976	$47,807	+42.1	+15.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$201.44	$195.86	$196.74	+2.8	+2.4
Number of First Payments	32	29	22	+10.3	+45.5
Number of Final Payments	14	7	10	+100.0	+40.0
Total Beneficiaries	82	70	67	+17.1	+22.4
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,062	2,705	2,817	+13.2	+8.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,210	34,138	36,772	+6.1	-1.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,290	32,932	36,472	+7.2	-3.2
Total Benefits Paid	$7,274,137	$6,712,716	$7,230,841	+8.4	+0.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$206.12	$203.89	$198.26	+1.1	+4.0
Number of First Payments	1,765	1,608	1,560	+9.8	+13.1
Number of Final Payments	931	913	1,026	+2.0	-9.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,403	9,464	9,388	-0.6	+0.2

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for May 1990 increased $6.71. Average Weekly Hours rose .6 hour. However, Average Hourly Earnings had a slight decrease of 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies reflects an increase of $30.77 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose 1.3 hours, as Hourly Earnings increased 40 cents, all due to overtime being worked.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products shows an increase in Average Weekly Earnings of $5.91 and an increase in Hourly Earnings of 39 cents due to overtime. Other Non-Durable Goods had a longer workweek, thus, causing Weekly Earnings to rise $9.76. The Weekly Hours increased 1.7 hours.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1990	Apr 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr 1990	May 1989
Total Manufacturing	483.45	476.74	462.17	38.8	38.2	39.3	12.46	12.48	11.76
Durable Goods	507.73	501.70	481.08	42.1	41.6	42.2	12.06	12.06	11.40
Stone Clay & Glass Products	539.68	547.24	477.42	48.1	48.3	43.6	11.22	11.33	10.95
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	468.83	438.06	444.93	41.6	40.3	42.7	11.27	10.87	10.42
Other Durable Goods	513.75	511.15	493.66	41.1	40.6	41.8	12.50	12.59	11.81
Non-Durable Goods	464.45	456.89	446.49	36.2	35.5	36.9	12.83	12.87	12.10
Food & Kindred Products	437.49	431.58	437.06	39.7	40.6	41.0	11.02	10.63	10.66
Printing & Publishing	485.45	478.08	467.81	34.7	34.1	35.2	13.99	14.02	13.29
Other Non-Durable Goods	385.69	375.93	367.69	40.9	39.2	40.9	9.43	9.59	8.99

Total Production Workers	May 1990	Apr 1990	May 1989
	41,000	41,000	42,200

NOTE: Data reflects revision to the 1989 Benchmark

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER and ask about:

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

We're here to help YOU. Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It works!

Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

W A S H I N G T O N, D . C .

For Information Call 639-1683

THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Putting Washington's Future To Work

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR MISUSE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

U.S. MAIL

MS. CHERY WALDMAN
CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERVICE
SRI
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD. 20814

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"